

LOFTUS URBAN DISTRICT.



NORTH RIDING (GUISBOROUGH)
COMBINED DISTRICTS.

. REPORT .
for the Year 1937
of the Medical Officer of Health,
C. R. GIBSON, M.A., M.B., CH.B.,
D.P.H.

*Guisborough :
Printed by Stokeld & Sons, Fountain Street,
1938.*



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
LOFTUS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1937, the contents and arrangement of which are in accordance with the Ministry of Health circular 1650.

Summaries of the vital statistics for the year will be found on page 5 and in the table on page 21. The birth-rate, death-rate, and infant mortality rate, all show increases over the figures for 1936. The birth-rate was 14·4, which is slightly below the birth-rate (14·9) throughout the whole country. The death-rate was 13·5, as compared with a death-rate in England and Wales of 12·4. The district is estimated to contain a greater proportion than average of persons at younger ages, when death should be less likely, so that if an allowance is made for this the comparison is still more unfavourable to the district. However, the population of the district is estimated to have declined fairly steadily since the last census and the birth-rate has been for some years under the average for the whole country, so that it may be now that there is some excess of older people rather than younger in the district. As regards the infant mortality rate, however, there can be no doubt: at a rate corresponding to 136 infant deaths per thousand births in the district during the year, it is unmistakeably unsatisfactory. This was the average local figure at the beginning of this century, and gradually fell until in the five years 1924 to 1928 the average figure was only 55, at that time below the rate for England and Wales. The national rate has however continued more or less steadily to decline, and for 1917 was 58, while the local rate has tended, since those five years, to increase, and this year is the highest it has been since 1917.

More rapid progress has been made during the year towards the provision of houses to replace those condemned and to re-house overcrowded householders, and it seems likely that the current year will see their erection.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. R. GIBSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Guisborough,

17th May, 1938.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

| | Borough of Redcar. | Guisborough Urban District. | Loftus Urban District. | Saltburn and Marske-by-the-Sea Urban District. | Skelton & Brotton Urban District. |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| <i>A. Whole-time Officers.</i> | | | | | |
| Medical Officer of Health | | | Dr. C. R. Gibson. | | |
| Medical Officer to Joint Isolation Hospital .. | | | Dr. C. R. Gibson. | | |
| Sanitary Inspectors ... | Mr. W. Tutin | Mr. R. H. Kilburn* | Mr. E. Hollis | Mr. T. Young* | Mr. R. Barry |
| Assis't Sanitary Inspectors | Mr. N. Hudson | Mr. F. A. Russell | — | Mr. J. R. Hall | — |

*Also Surveyor for the district concerned.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) 10,595.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1937 : 7,620.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books: 2,036.

Rateable value : £24,209.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £91.

The main industries are iron and steel works and agriculture.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of 1937.

| | Total | M. | F. | |
|-----------------------------|-------|----|----|------------------------------------|
| Live births, legitimate ... | 108 | 48 | 60 | } Birth Rate 14·4. |
| illegitimate ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Still-births ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | : Rate per 1,000 total births, 52. |
| Deaths ... | 103 | 54 | 49 | : Death-rate ... 13·5. |

Deaths in consequence of child-birth :

| | Deaths. | Rate per 1,000 total births. |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| (a) from sepsis ... | 0 | 0 |
| (b) from other causes ... | 0 | 0 |
| (c) total ... | 0 | 0 |

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :

| | |
|--|-----|
| All infants, per 1,000 live births ... | 136 |
| Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births | 139 |
| Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births | nil |

| | |
|--|----|
| Death from Measles (all ages) ... | 0 |
| „ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... | 2 |
| „ „ Diphtheria (all ages) ... | 1 |
| „ „ Diarrhoea (under two years of age) | 1 |
| „ „ Influenza (all ages) ... | 4 |
| „ „ Pneumonia (all ages) ... | 4 |
| „ „ Tuberculosis (all ages) | 2 |
| „ „ Cancer (all ages) ... | 6 |
| „ „ Heart disease (all ages) | 31 |

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

There have been no developments or changes in the services provided in the area. Ambulance facilities for non-infectious cases are provided by the St. John Ambulance Association and are adequate for the ordinary needs of the district.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water. There have been no new sources of public water supply installed, the quantity having been satisfactory during the year except at North Terrace, Loftus. I referred to this locality last year and am pleased to be able to report now that during the latter months of 1937 the supply was constant, and I trust this improvement will be continued and that there will be no further need to complain to the Cleveland Water Company.

Samples of water are submitted for bacteriological examination when suspicion arises of any lack of safety, but it has not been the practice to submit samples periodically in the absence of such indication. Besides the Cleveland Water Company's system there are four other piped supplies in the district and it is advisable that all of these should occasionally be subjected to bacteriological analysis, even though no complaint be received regarding the appearance, taste or smell of the water. During the year four samples were submitted from the Cleveland Water Company's supply, two from the Easington supply and one from the Boulby supply. Reports on these are summarised in the following table. As regards the samples from the biggest piped supply in the district it will be noted that the July samples show an improvement in bacterial purity over those taken in April.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, 1937.

| Date and place | 31st March | 31st March | 23rd July | 23rd July | 19th May | 29th Sept. | 6th Dec. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sample taken | Scarborough Street, Loftus. | Railway Terrace, Loftus. | Stone Row, Skinninggrove. | Railway Terrace, Loftus. | Easington. | Easington. | Boulby Grange. |
| Supply | Cleveland Water Company. | | | Easington Estate. | | | Boulby Estate. |
| Bacteria per c.c. On Agar | 470 | 290 | 222 | 312 | 870 | 680 | 12,000 |
| in 3 days at 20° c. | 110 | 98 | 86 | 114 | 220 | 220 | 1,720 |
| in 2 days at 37° c. | | | | | | | |
| B. Coli. | Present in 20 c.c. | Present in 100 c.c. | Absent in 100 c.c. | Absent in 100 c.c. | Present in 10 c.c. | Present in 10 c.c. | Present in one tenth c.c. |
| Streptococci | Present in 50 c.c. | Absent in 100 c.c. | Absent in 100 c.c. | Absent in 100 c.c. | Present in 10 c.c. | Present in 40 c.c. | — |
| B. Enteritidis Sporogenes | Absent in 250 c.c. | Absent in 250 c.c. | Absent in 250 c.c. | Absent in 250 c.c. | Present in 250 c.c. | Absent in 250 c.c. | Present in 100 c.c. |
| Bacteriologist's opinion | not satisfactory. | Safe. | Good water; safe. | Good water; safe. | Polluted and unsafe. | Polluted and unsafe. | Grossly polluted and quite unfit. |

A complaint was received regarding the Easington supply, which led to the submission of the sample in May. On receipt of this the Estate was notified of the result and requested to secure the purity of the water: they replied with a chemical report on a sample taken in July to the effect that the water was pure and wholesome. This supply is largely from shallow springs in agricultural land and it is obvious that its characters vary with weather and that evidence of occasional contamination is almost as important as constant bad reports. Although at times samples of this water may reach a moderate standard of purity I would regard it as unsafe until adequate steps are taken to prevent any surface drainage percolating into the supply. This supply has been well known to be unsatisfactory for many years.

The last report is on a sample of water from Boulby supply. As an illustration of the uselessness of reliance on lack of complaint as evidence of the purity of any water, I was assured by the consumer at the time of taking the sample that it was a good water. The first steps of his investigation revealed to the analyst such extreme contamination that he at once reported to that effect by telephone, whereupon notices were immediately posted warning consumers that the water was dangerous and should be boiled before use. Copy of the full analysis was sent to the Estate with a request to take immediate steps to bring the supply to a safe condition. The chemical analysis of this water was as follows:—

(Chemical results in parts per 100,000).

Appearance: Brownish opalescence and brown deposit of vegetable
and mineral debris.

Colour: Brown.

Odour: Earthy.

Reaction, p.h.: Neutral, 6.9.

Free Carbonic Acid: 1.0.

Electric Conductivity at 20°C.: 520.

Total Solids, 180°C.: 35.0.

Chlorine in Chlorides: 6.0.

Nitrogen in Nitrates: 0.44.

Nitrites: trace.

Hardness: Permanent 14.5.

Temporary 2.0.

Metals: Iron 0.06.

Iron in Solution 0.010.

Free Ammonia: 0.1150.

Albuminoid Ammonia: 0.0650.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.: 0.840.

Drainage and Sewerage: The sewers were extended by the laying of 415 yards of 9-inch stoneware sewer to serve the Council's proposed housing scheme.

Agreement was reached with the Whitby Rural District Council for permission to use their proposed sewer outfall at Staithes for a payment of £200 towards the cost of the works.

Rivers and Streams: Complaint was made of discharge of hot tarry water on to the foreshore at Skinningrove, and notice was served under Sec. 4 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.

Closet Accommodation: 137 pail-closets and 2 privies were converted voluntarily to water-closets during the year, the number of closets of each type remaining at the end of the year being

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| Privies | ... | 343 |
| Pail-closets | ... | 782 |
| Water-closets | ... | 756 |

An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on the request of the Council for permission to borrow £2,400 for the conversion of 210 privies and 182 pail-closets under the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. The Minister's decision was that he was satisfied as to the necessity of the proposed works but that the notices served were now invalidated by the repeal of the 1907 Act, and it would be necessary for the Council to serve fresh notices under Sec. 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The Council decided that, as a general principle, under Sec. 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, they would serve notice on the owner to grant permission to the Council to do the work contemplated rather than serve notice for the owner to do the work himself.

Public Cleansing: This has been re-organised by the introduction of mechanical transport in the place of three horses and carts.

The scavenging of Easington, previously let by contract, is now undertaken by direct labour.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area: The report furnished by the Sanitary Inspector is given in Table 5.

Port Sanitary Report: The following information concerning the character and amount of shipping and trade at the Skinningrove Jetty has been kindly supplied by the Skinningrove Iron Co.

I.—Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the year.

| | Number | Tonnage | Number Inspected. By the Medical Officer of Health | By the Sanitary Inspector | Number reported to be Defective | Number of vessels reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board |
|----------------------|--------|---------|--|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Total Foreign | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coastwise (Steamers) | 10 | 8,862 | — | — | — | — |

II.—Character of Trade of Port.

(a) Passenger Traffic during the year : nil.

(b) Cargo Traffic : Imports : nil.

Principal Exports : pig iron, basic slag, and steel scrap.

(c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive : nil.

III.—Source of Water Supply.

Water is obtained from the Cleveland Water Co.

IV.—Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

No Declarations of Health have been received, as there have been no ships arriving from foreign ports.

No notifications have been received of inward vessels requiring special attention.

The question of mooring stations was discussed with the Customs Officer some years ago, and his advice was that no safe mooring station was available in the area.

No arrangements have been made for premises for medical examination, cleansing and disinfection of ships, etc., premises for the temporary accommodation of persons, hospital accommodation for plague, cholera, or yellow fever, or for ambulance transport other than that available for the other needs of the district.

Table C.

Cases of Infectious Disease landed from vessels : nil.

Table D.

Cases of infectious Sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival : nil.

V.—Measures against Rodents.

Nil.

VI. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

No nuisances reported.

VII.—Food Inspection.

No action has been required.

Shops : No action taken under the Shops Act, 1934, with respect to ventilation and temperature; as regards sanitary conveniences, the provision of this was obtained for one shop.

Smoke Abatement : No action taken.

Swimming Baths and Pools : There are no swimming baths or pools open to the public in the area, but the sea at Skinningrove, where there is a good sandy beach, is used to some extent.

Eradication of Bed Bugs : One house (not owned by the Council) was found infested with bed bugs and was fumigated by Furmex Candles, the work being done by the Sanitary department of the Council.

Schools : No School Closure was recommended during the year.

Housing.

A tabulated statement of housing inspections and action taken is given in the Appendix, page 19.

Last year I reported that a Housing Site had been obtained by the Council and a lay-out approved. Progress this year has been the final approval by the Ministry of plans submitted for the different types of houses proposed, and tenders for 70 houses are now accepted. Most of the houses the subject of Clearance or Demolition Orders in 1936 are still in occupation and their condition has deteriorated. In December I reported to you on the condition of Boulby Iron Cottages, that they were subject to driving rain coming through the roofs and round the window frames: it appeared also that some of these cottages had changed tenancy since the clearing order was made.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply: Forty-three inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies were made by your Sanitary Inspector and one sample of milk was taken and submitted for bacteriological analysis, on complaint from another district of unsatisfactory report on the milk when sampled at a retailer there. Taken at the farm the milk gave a bacterial count of 19,300 and coliform bacilli absent in one hundredth c.c. in each of three tubes. Twelve informal notices, to cleanse, were served and complied with.

According to information received from the County Medical Officer of Health there would appear to be two licensed producers of Accredited Milk in the area in 1937.

Meat: Regular inspection of slaughterhouses and of carcasses is made but there is no ante-mortem inspection of animals. The results of the inspection of carcasses is given in the following table:—

Meat—Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

| | | | Cattle, including | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|--------|-----------------|------|
| | | | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
| Number killed (if known) ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — |
| Number inspected ... | ... | ... | 578 | 28 | 470 | 531 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis. | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | 1 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ | | | | | | |
| was condemned ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | 2 |
| Percentage of number inspected | | | | | | |
| affected with disease other than | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | 0·56 |
| Tuberculosis only: | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | — | — |
| Carcasses of which some part or | | | | | | |
| organ was condemned ... | ... | ... | 32 | — | — | 2 |
| Percentage of the number affected | | | | | | |
| with Tuberculosis ... | ... | ... | 5·7 | — | — | 0·37 |

Other Foods. No action was taken under the Food & Drugs Act, or other enactments dealing with adulteration.

Shell-fish (Molluscan). Periwinkles are found on the rocks at Cowbar and Skinningrove. No shell-fish are marketed in the district but it appears now that winkles have been collected near Cowbar and sent for sale to a county borough a few miles away. The safety of winkles from this laying is at present being investigated.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Scarlet fever was more prevalent in the district than usual, with 55 notified cases, compared with 33 in the preceding year, and an average of 23 in the five years before that. Viewing the incidence of scarlet fever in the Combined Districts as a whole, from the beginning of regular notification in 1893, there is visible, apart from the epidemic ups and downs covering five years or less, a regular fall in the trend of the curve down to a minimum about 1916, followed by a reversal of the change to a rise of similar proportions, still in operation. In 1916 there were, in the whole of the Combined Districts, only 48 notified cases of scarlet fever: in 1894, which was a year of lower prevalence between years of higher prevalence, there were 274 cases. That was 22 years before 1916, and similarly, 19 years after 1916, there were in 1935, also a year of low prevalence, 210 cases. The local history of the disease suggests a slow regular variation in its prevalence, underlying the rapid changes from year to year, and repeating itself after a period of not less than 50 years, possibly rather more than 100 years. The minimum, about 1916, is already some twenty years behind us: there is no sign at present of the maximum having been reached.

There is then a possibility that for some years the number of cases of scarlet fever may remain at a comparatively high level. But, notwithstanding the greater prevalence of the disease in the last twenty years, there have been fewer deaths from it, so that it is now less harmful than measles or whooping-cough.

Scarlet Fever: Deaths and

Fatality Rate (Number of deaths per thousand cases notified).

| North Riding (Guisborough) | | Combined Districts. | England & Wales. |
|----------------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|
| Number of Deaths. | | Fatality Rate. | Fatality Rate. |
| 1905—09 | ... | 8 | 9·8 |
| 1910—14 | ... | 31 | 25·9 |
| 1915—19 | ... | 5 | 9·9 |
| 1920—24 | ... | 6 | 8·5 |
| 1925—29 | ... | 6 | 8·5 |
| 1930—34 | ... | 3 | 2·7 |
| 1935—37 | ... | 0 | 0·0 |
| (3 years) | | | (1935 & 1936 only). |

In the last five years there have been, in the Combined Districts, 1,376 cases of the disease and one death, so that the fatality rate over that period has been 0·7 per thousand, less than one tenth of what it was in 1925-29.

The proportion of cases removed to isolation hospital has almost steadily increased. In 1915-19 only 25% of the patients were isolated out of their own homes and yet in one of these years there were no more than 48 cases in the whole area of the Combined Districts. Since then the proportion of cases removed to hospital has increased until now it averages 77% over all the districts, while the total number of cases has grown as regularly. It is not that removal to hospital with subsequent return of the patient home on discharge has itself had any effect in increasing the prevalence of the disease, but it would appear to have done nothing to prevent it. One cannot say that removal to hospital in scarlet fever is useless as a public health measure, for it has doubtless had some effect in bringing about the great reduction in the fatality of the disease, and although the years of low prevalence again are much the same as they were in the 'nineties, the years of higher prevalence now do not reach such large figures. The explanation of the inadequacy of isolation in the wiping out of scarlet fever has come to light in the last few years: it appears that the same germ which in one person will cause an attack of scarlet fever, in another will cause tonsillitis only, or in a third, symptoms not particularly different from a cold in the head, or in a fourth, a local infection at some other part of the body, and these cases, not scarlet fever but caused by and carrying the same germ, since they are not isolated, spread their infection to other persons, some of whom develop typical scarlet fever. The logical alternatives would appear to be, either to give up removal to hospital of patients with scarlet fever, with the exception of the more serious cases that cannot receive at home the care they need, or to isolate strictly, and preferably in hospital, not only all cases of scarlet fever but also all those cases of tonsillitis, colds, etc., due to the same germ. The latter course is impracticable as many of these attacks are too mild to be brought to medical notice, definite diagnosis of the causal organism cannot be made without a delay of several days for bacteriological investigation, hospitals and staffs would require to be enlarged, and the cost would be out of proportion to the benefit likely to accrue.

The percentage of cases of scarlet fever removed to hospital in each of the districts last year and in the last five years has been as follows:—

| | | Redcar Borough. | Guisborough U.D. | Loftus U.D. | Saltburn & Marske U.D. | Skelton & Brotton U.D. |
|---------|-----|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1937 | ... | 70% | 78% | 96% | 56% | 88% |
| 1933—37 | ... | 74% | 74% | 89% | 66% | 82% |

The principle governing admission to hospital of scarlet fever cases which is at present adopted in the district is that, if the patient can be properly isolated and treated at home, he should remain there, and proper isolation is held possible if there is someone to attend to the patient who is herself protected by a previous attack of fever and if it is easy to avoid contact of unprotected children with the patient. Doubtless some cases that could be with advantage isolated and treated at home have been removed to hospital because perhaps the parents thought the child would make a better recovery there, but it is certain that the ordinary mild attack of scarlet fever should be recovered from quicker and with less risk of complications if treated alone at home rather than in association with others in a hospital ward.

Seven cases of diphtheria were notified, compared with 20 in 1936 and an average of 4 cases annually in the five years before that. Six were removed to hospital, one dying the same day. It is a matter for regret that more parents have not availed themselves of the facilities for obtaining free protection of their children against diphtheria by immunisation.

In the previous year there had been a few cases of paratyphoid fever in the district; none were reported during 1937.

Influenza was very prevalent in January and seriously affected the attendance at some of the schools; most cases were mild. There was a small epidemic of whooping-cough in the late spring and of measles in the autumn, with a large number of cases of chickenpox over a great part of the year, but influenza was the only epidemic disease of any seriousness.

School intimations of absences on account of infectious disease are regularly received and are the only sources of information as to the presence of non-notifiable infectious disease and also useful in checking the completeness of the records of notifiable disease.

The number of patients admitted to the Joint Isolation Hospital from this and other districts is given in the following table for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1938, the figures in brackets being the admissions in the previous twelve months.

Joint Isolation Hospital.

Patients admitted April 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938.

| | Redcar Borough. | Guisborough U.D. | Loftus U.D. | Saltburn & Marske U.D. | Skelton & Brotton U.D. | Total. |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 73 (121) | 22 (15) | 57 (29) | 25 (10) | 50 (45) | 227 (220) |
| Diphtheria ... | 8 (3) | 2 (1) | 11 (18) | 1 (5) | 10 (4) | 32 (30) |
| Enteric Fever ... | *2 (1) | — (19) | — (4) | — (1) | 2 (18) | *4 (44) |
| Puerperal Fever | 2 (2) | — | — (1) | 1 (—) | — (2) | 3 (5) |
| | 85 (129) | 24 (35) | 68 (52) | 27 (16) | 62 (69) | 226 (301) |

* Includes one case in which diagnosis was altered to appendicitis.

Nine new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, and there were two deaths from this disease, both of them occurring in hospitals outside the district.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925: no tuberculous person employed in the milk trade was discovered, and no action was required under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been taken under Section 16 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

APPENDIX.

3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1937.

| | All Ages | Under 1 year | 2— | 3— | 4— | 5— | 10— | 15— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 65— | Cases admitted to Hosp. | Total deaths |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 55 | — | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | 53 | — |
| Diphtheria | 7 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 1 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Pneumonia | 12 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | 3 | — | — | 4 |
| Erysipelas | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Ophthalmia, Neon. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

4. TUBERCULOSIS.

| Age Periods. | New Cases. | | | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|------------|----|----------------|----|
| | Pulmonary. | | | Non-Pulmonary. | | | Pulmonary. | | Non Pulmonary. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Under 1 year | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1—4 years | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 5—9 years | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10—14 years | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15—19 years | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 20—24 years | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25—34 years | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 35—44 years | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 45—54 years | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55—64 years | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 65 years and upwards | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| All Ages | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |

5. ABSTRACT OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

| | Number dealt with | Informal Notices | Statutory Notices | Result | Remarks |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| Nuisances | ... | 507 | 492 | 15 | Compliance (except 5 incomplete) |
| Slaughterhouses | ... | 6 | 20 | Nil | Compliance |
| Dairies and Cowsheds | .. | 70 | 12 | Nil | Compliance |
| Factories and Workshops | ... | 44 | 6 | Nil | Compliance |
| Offensive Trades | ... | 8 | — | Nil | Fish-frying |
| Common Lodging House | ... | 1 | 1 | Nil | Compliance |
| Music Halls, etc. | .. | 1 | — | Nil | — |
| Premises disinfected | ... | 59 | — | Nil | — |

6. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

| | Borough of Redcar. | Guisborough District. | Loftus Urban District | Saltburn and Marshall-by-Sea Urban District | Skelton and Borton Urban District. | Total. |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--------|
| Sputa examined for Tubercle bacilli | 48 | 25 | 18 | 11 | 15 | 117 |
| Sputa found positive | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 26 |
| Swabs from Diphtheria suspects examined | 39 | 28 | 23 | 14 | 36 | 140 |
| Sputa from Diphtheria suspects found positive | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 32 |
| Swabs from Diphtheria convalescents examined | 20 | 2 | 11 | 19 | 32 | 84 |
| Swabs from Diphtheria contacts | 3 | 17 | 2 | — | 8 | 30 |
| Blood examined for Enteric group (Widal Test) | 3 | — | 1 | — | 4 | 8 |
| Faeces. for Enteric Group | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 11 | 16 |
| Other examinations | 5 | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | 12 |
| Diphtheria Antitoxin issued by Local Authority | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

7. HOUSING STATISTICS.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| New Houses erected in 1937 : | By private enterprise | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| | By the Urban District Council | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| | Total | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :*

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | ... | ... | 251 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... | ... | ... | 534 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | ... | ... | ... | 114 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... | ... | ... | 332 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | 42 |

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :*

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority of their officers | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :*

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936 :

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notices: | | | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | ... | 126 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | 124 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, of the Housing Act, 1936 :

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

D. Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 :

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

4. *Housing Act, 1935. Overcrowding : —*

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|--------|-----|
| (a) | (1) | Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year | ... | 41 |
| | (2) | Number of families dwelling therein | | 54 |
| | (3) | Number of persons dwelling therein | | 264 |
| (b) | | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | Nil |
| (c) | (1) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | 23 |
| | (2) | Number of persons concerned in such cases | | 200 |
| (d) | | Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | | Nil |

8. SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

| Period. | Population. | Births. | Deaths. | Deaths at Ages. | | Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis. | Yearly Birth rate. | Yearly Death rate. | Infant Mortality Rate (Infant Deaths per thousand births) |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|-----------------|------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| | | | | Under 1 year. | 1—4 years. | | | | |
| 1884—1888 | 6,453 | 1172 | 505 | 161 | 62 | — | 36.4 | 15.7 | 137 |
| 1889—1893 | 6,208 | 1018 | 465 | 126 | 59 | — | 32.8 | 15.0 | 124 |
| 1894—1898 | 6,200 | 989 | 440 | 135 | 60 | — | 32.1 | 14.2 | 136 |
| 1899—1903 | 6,508 | 1150 | 496 | 159 | 53 | — | 35.4 | 15.2 | 138 |
| 1904—1908 | 7,600 | 1310 | 547 | 161 | 60 | 45 | 34.5 | 14.4 | 123 |
| 1909—1913 | 8,872 | 1465 | 600 | 172 | 72 | 45 | 33.0 | 13.5 | 117 |
| 1914—1918 | 8,700 | 1175 | 576 | 141 | — | 46 | 27.0 | 13.3 | 120 |
| 1919—1923 | 9,120 | 1148 | 481 | 93 | 47 | 39 | 25.2 | 10.6 | 81 |
| 1924—1928 | 8,342 | 872 | 458 | 43 | 17 | 28 | 18.8 | 11.0 | 55 |
| 1929—1933 | 7,897 | 648 | 461 | 38 | 18 | 19 | 16.4 | 11.7 | 59 |
| 1934 | 8,010 | 101 | 85 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 39½ |
| 1935 | 7,861 | 116 | 100 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 14.8 | 12.7 | 86½ |
| 1936 | 7,734 | 87 | 103 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 11.3 | 13.3 | 69 |
| 1937 | 7,620 | 110 | 103 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 136 |

